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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 35. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 5, 1873.

IMPRISONED.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

Lightly she lifts the large, pure, luminous shell,
Poises it in her strong and shapely hand,
"Listen," she says, "it has a tale to tell,
Spoken in language you may understand."

Smiling, she holds it at my dreaming ear:
The old, delicious murmur of the sea.
Steals like enchantment through me, and I hear
Voices like echoes of eternity.

She stirs it softly. Lo, another speech!
In one of its dim chambers, shut from sight,
Is sealed the water that like tears has spun;
Where the far Indian Ocean leaps in light.

Those laughing ripples, hidden evermore
In utter darkness, plaintively repeat
Their ingenue gurgling tropic shore
In melancholy whispers low and sweet.

O prisoned wave that may not see the sun!
O voice that never may be comforted!
You cannot break the shell that has spun;
Out of your world are light and gladness fled.

The red dawn nevermore shall tremble far
Across the leagues of radiant brine to you;
You shall not glow with splendor the evening star,
Nor dance exulting under heaven's clear blue.

Inexorably woven is the weft
That shrouds from you all joy but memory:
Only the tender, low hum of the bee,
Of all the sumptuous splendor of the sea.

Daily Advertiser.

THE WOOD THRUSH.

Far in the lonely woodland's shadowy hush
There ringeth clear a sudden, silvery gush
Of rapture, from a sombre-coated thrush.

Whithin a greenest bush he sits and sings,
And crystal drops from his throat out-flings;
I linger, watching for his soaring wings.

But now he sees me, his sweet song is whist,
He droops his gray wings, colorless as mist,
I wait in vain; no more his song I list.

"O, thrush, I love thee; sing to me, I pray,
I linger for thy raptured soaring lay;
I cannot leave thee; let thy lover stay.

"I sing for one who answers," says the thrush
"She hides with me within this greenest bush;
Thy wonder breaks upon our peaceful hush."

"O, thrush, help me to feel thy soaring thrill;
With rapturous joy make my heart to thrill;
And sing and soar like thee at happy will."

"Thou canst not sing, oh! mortal, on this earth,
Thy rapture comes out with thy second birth;
A song full spoken has no longer dearth."

"O, bird, thou art of birds the most discerning,
Thou seest that life is but a yearning,
A flame which upward tends, in darkness burning."

Independent.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

CATERPILLARS.

Now is the time to look out sharply for caterpillers. They are busy weaving their nests and stripping the leaves of the apple trees. It is the best way to take them while they are young and small, for if neglected till the leaves are fully green, there is necessarily greater injury to the tree, to say nothing of the destruction they cause in the process of growth. Fix a brush on the end of a pole, climb and go at them. If the trees are kept perfectly clear of them this year, you will have less next, unless some careless and slovenly neighbor lets all his go to seed. Caterpillars are a sign of careless farming.

A GOOD DISINFECTANT.

A pound of copperas dissolved in a gallon of water is said to be the cheapest and most perfect disinfectant to be obtained. Thrown into sinks, cesspools, etc., a quart or two of copperas water will at once do away with any unpleasant smell.

STRAW FOR STRAWBERRIES.

An Illinois correspondent of the *Prairie Former* states that last year, as soon as the crop was removed, he covered half of his strawberry bed with straw, putting it on one or two inches deep. The result is this season was a yield double that on the portion of the bed not mulched and no weeds, but clean, nice berries, even after a hard rain.

LIME.

Domestic fowls need more lime than will owls, because they lay more eggs. The wild fowl lays a "setting" and then incubates, while the domestic lays on indefinitely. Crushed raw bones are also a good substitute for lime in supplying lime. The pieces of bones found in patent fertilizer preparations cannot be recommended as healthful. This is the advice of the *Poultry World*.

GRINDING EDGE TOOLS.

Edge tools are fitted up by grinding, very much as a plank would be reduced in thickness were a large plane employed, in which were set a hundred or more very small gouges, each cutting a narrow groove. The sharp grit of the grindstone being harder than the iron or steel, cuts very small channels in the surface of the metal, and the revolving disc carries away all the minute particles that are detached by the grit. It is not the sharp projecting surface of a tool that has just been removed from a grindstone, under the microscope, it would appear, as it were, like the rough surface of a field which has recently been scarified with some implement which formed alternate ridges and furrows. Hence, as these ridges and furrows run together from both sides, at the cutting edge, the newly-ground edge seems to be formed of a system of minute teeth, rather than to consist of a smooth edge.

For this reason, a tool is fine ground on a coarse stone, so as to wear the surface of the steel away rapidly; then it is polished on a wheel of much finer grit, and finally, in order to reduce the serration as much as possible, a whetstone of the finest grit must be employed. This gives a cutting edge having the smallest possible serration. A razor, for example, does not have a perfect cutting edge, as one may perceive by viewing it through the microscope. And yet the serrations are actually so much smaller than the human hair that the minute teeth cut the hair in twain; but when the serrations on the edge of a razor become so battered up and dull that they will not sever a hair, or cut a man's beard off, the edge must be honed and strapped until the system of minute teeth will be so nearly restored, and at the same time, to the bitten part. A chicken was cut into halves, and one-half placed over the bitten part, while it was fresh and hot. The inside part was placed next to the sore. This was done a short time after the touch-me-not was applied, and the man prospered finely.

My neighbor says her father was once very bad with a copperhead bite, and continued so, in spite of all the antidotes tried, until a poultice of crawfish was applied over the bitten place, which proved a specific, and he recovered.

BUCKS COUNTY (PA.) POTATO NOTES.

At the late meeting (May 22) of the Bucks County (Pa.) Agricultural Society, Thomas Shallcross read an essay on "Potato Culture," in which he detailed his success with various varieties last year. The Peerless he placed at the head out of eight sorts, it yielding nearly 300 bushels per acre of marketable tubers. The Climax stood next, yield not so good, quality better and almost equal to the Early Rose in earliness. Monitor third in yield and profit, but liable to rot, and large ones often hollow. Early Rose poor in quality and small, large enough in yield—season unfavorable. Early Goodrich yielded well, quality poor. The Prolific (new) about as good in quality and yield as the Climax, but inclined to set too thick on the vines, and kept green till late. Jackson White, good quality, popular, but yield poorly. Hinman did not do well. Peachblow, though good, cannot compete with the Peerless where profit is the object; Peerless will pay better at 50 cts., than Peachblow at $1. St. Cuzco, prolific, but poor—generally discarded.

Four things he thought necessary to first class crops, viz., a light, loamy soil, plenty of good vegetable manure the main dependence) and fifteen or eighteen tons per acre, good seed (such as has not been planted more than two or three times) and thorough culture. Put on the manure whenever you have it—no matter if the ground is frozen or covered with snow, provided it is not a sidehill. Land full of vegetable matter is excellent for this crop. In following corn it is a good plan to plow in the fall, and then begin manuring; weeds will be less troublsome in this way. Plant when dry and warm. One or two eyes are enough to a piece of seed; plant in every other furrow, and ten or twelve inches apart; where certain varieties incline to grow too large like the Peerless or Monitor, plant closer. Cover about two or three inches; use the roller only on dry ground. A substitute for the roller would be a large door drawn over the ground, which will level without packing. Harrow before the potatoes come up. Hill up just before the vines fall, with a potato plow. Dig as soon as the vines die; store in a dark, cool cellar.

Mr. Shallcross finds the most profitable crop of his section. In 1871 he sold 1,655 bushels for $969, the product of eight acres. The manure cost $88 per acre, besides hauling. Feeds his small potatoes, and did not include them or his seed in figures and estimate given above.

MR. A. J. ALEXANDER, Spring Station, Ky., it is said, has sold the Short-Horn heifer 15th Duchess of Airdrie, red calved August 18, 1871, by 10th Duke of Thorndale out of 11th Duchess of Airdrie, for $10,000, to an English buyer.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending June 26, 1873, is furnished the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington city, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reverberatory Furnace—H. McDonald, Pittsburgh.

Molasses Pitcher.—H. Wright, Pittsburgh.

Puddling Furnace,—J. Headley, Harrisburg.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safe.—B. Howard, St. Clair.

Device for Steaming Oil Wells.—T. B. Carothers, Oil City.

Scraper.—A. H. Reid, Brandywine Manor.

Separator for Iron and Other Ores.—A. Goodhart, Newville.

Washing Machine.—L. Reed, Allegheny.

Railroad Car Coupling.—G. Bruce, Lancaster.

Shirt Bosom Support.—I. L. Landis, Lancaster.

Washing Machine.—J. Hoover, Lancaster.

OHIO.

Printing and Dial Telegraph, and Circuit Therefor.—N. D. Rogers, Cincinnati.

Bench for Vehicles.—A. Stegmeyer, Cincinnati.

Nut and Washer Machine.—W. R. Wilbur, Cleveland.

Coupling Tubular Lightning Rods.—J. H. Weston, Cincinnati.

Automatic Boiler-Feed Regulator.—B. Brett, Geneva.

Horse Power.—J. Milbourn, Millport.

Machine for Beating Sheet Metal Ware.—C. E. Marchand, Alliance.

Electric Locomotive.—G. W. Shawk, Cleveland.

Ear Cover.—M. Stone, Vermillion.

Coffee Mill.—L. Schulz, Cincinnati.

Pigeon Trap.—B. De Witt, Canton.

Spring for Vehicles.—P. Penn, Cleveland.

Automatic Gate.—W. V. VanDervort and R. B. Walker, New Antioch.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Hand Seed Sower.—George Hall, Morgantown.

Application filed April 30, 1873.

Driving Rein Support and Protector.—William N. C. Wilson, Summit Point. Application filed May 19, 1873.

Spiritualism Made Easy.

A late number of the London *Era* publishes the following account of the performance of a conjurer who has been exposing spiritualistic tricks in that city.

Upon the platform of a small hall, where Herr Dobler took up a position, there was no apparatus, nor any perceptible means by which a confederate could be concealed. In close proximity to him sat two gentlemen selected as a committee by the audience. These gentlemen were requested, and, when after the space of two minutes, they were re-lit, we discovered that they were securely bound by cords in a chair, his hands being fastened behind his back so unmistakably that it was impossible to insert even so much as the finger-nail between the ropes. Upon the knot between his wrists a seal was placed, and it appeared impossible that from this position he could release himself. Whether he be dead or not we are unprepared to say, and we confess to being equally unprepared to offer a solution of the mysteries which followed. Upon the table by his side lay a tambourine. Hardly had it sooner were we again in darkness than the tambourine—which, in order that its progress might be traced, bore a piece of phosphorus—was seen floating high above the heads of the spectators, while the strangest sequences, and finally fell to the ground with a crash which was certainly calculated to startle the nervous. But further wonders were in store. An overcoat borrowed from a spectator was placed on the table. There sat Herr Dobler, bound as before. Every conceivable light, and then in less time than it takes to tell it, was discovered on our frock-coat back, his wrists still being securely fastened, but each arm projecting through the corresponding arm of the coat. The owner of the garment was called on to shoot "Dick," immediately he was again in possession of his property, and almost simultaneously with the extinguishing of the lights "Dick" disappeared through the window, and "got it" we saw he had when the lights were turned on. A similar experiment with a rifle, with a lady's muff, and in this case one of the committee placed his feet on those of the bound conjurer without being able to detect the slightest movement on his part. Nevertheless, he assured us that his wrists were positively fast, and that the seal was placed on his head. Eventually Herr Dobler released himself from his bonds, expressed his thanks to his audience, and sent them away not a little puzzled.

Heirs Wanted to an Estate Worth a Million Dollars.

[From the Ashland (Ohio) Times, June 26.]

Some excitement was created in the city of Erie, Pa., last week, by the appearance of Mr. George Winbigler, of Winbiger, of this county, as one of the heirs of the Winbigler estate, at Erie, he estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000, which estate is now managed by the county of Erie. It appears that three of the Winbigler estate, at Erie, left Switzerland for this country about the same time, and Jacob, whose estate is located in Erie, settled in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, which subsequently proved to be Erie county, where he accumulated considerable property. He had but one child, a daughter, who was married, and both herself and husband died shortly after their marriage, leaving no heirs, and in fact none could be found in the present locality who could show any claim to the property. But it is now ascertained that the estate has reached the county, and are among our most respectable citizens. They feel confident to be able to fully establish their claim and right to the property. Part of this estate is included in the beautiful public park of the city of Erie, and other adjoining property, which is now finely improved. Measures are being completed to send an attorney to Germany to procure the proper family register, under official seals, while other members of the family since landing in America will be gathered.

SO CALLED "spiritual" phenomena are undergoing tacit attack in London in the performance of a certain Herr Dobler. The same exposure occurs every time things which the Davenport Brothers did, but without claiming the assistance of any supernatural agency. His audience sits in darkness for about two minutes while he binds himself hand and foot to a chair. The rope is then examined, and appears quite fast, the knot being between his hands and experimenters. He has to request his opponents to withdraw them. The light is again extinguished, he is guarded upon the platform by two well-known gentlemen of the audience, and suddenly a tambourine flies about the room, and a bell is rung. Other things Herr Dobler does which show that with hands and legs tightly tied he can do more than most people can accomplish with hands at liberty. He borrows a coat from a spectator, puts it beside him on the table, the light goes out, is instantly rekindled, and the coat is on his back, his hands tied as before, and another coat is borrowed, is off and thrown to the lender. The lights are extinguished upon his hands tied with cord, and in two minutes they are found untied with the four, still remaining in them. He acknowledges that this is all mere sleight of hand.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 26, 1873.

Experimental Boiler Explosion Tests.

The Commissioners to investigate the causes of steam boiler explosions, after considering the reports of committees to-day, decided to adjourn until the beginning of August, by which time they expect to have everything in condition to report their readiness to proceed at once in making their experiments. Mr. Crawford returns to Pittsburgh to-morrow, where he will be joined by Mr. Holmes next week. These gentlemen will then proceed to select the grounds and prepare the boilers and instruments for the Western experiments. Superintending Inspector General Smith will visit Pittsburgh in about two weeks. The following is the report of the Western Commissioners submitted to the Board to-day:

To D. B. Smith, Esq., Chairman of Experimental Commission:

SIR: Your committee, composed of the Western members of the Commission, would respectfully report as follows in regard to the experiments to be made at Pittsburgh to test the quality of material, proportions, mode of construction, and also the causes of rupture to steam boilers:

First. That a suitable place be selected, so situated that all danger to surrounding property or persons will be avoided, and that proper material be provided for filling the boiler to be tested, also such instruments as may in the judgment of the Board be necessary to accurately examine the material and record the results.

Second. That two or more new boilers be tested under similar circumstances, all of the same external dimensions and proportions, one at least to be purchased by the Board from some shop or works having a good reputation, and to be a fair sample of the ordinary two-flue boiler as supplied to the Western iron trade, the others to be built from drawings furnished by the Board, and under their personal supervision, of the very best material that can be procured; the plates to be selected by actual test of tensile strength. These boilers when in position to be subjected to the same hydrostatic pressure, and made tight, then filled with water, steam raised and fires urged until a rupture takes place. If parties, in their own interests, will supply a boiler of similar dimensions, the Commission will subject it to the same test.

Third. That several boilers be procured, that, upon examination, show good, fair condition; these boilers to be thoroughly repaired and placed in good working order, and to be used in testing the various ideas in regard to the causes of rupture or explosion, such as low water and highly heated plates, the effect of sediment, the production of explosive gas, action of feed water, &c.

Fourth. That provision be made for careful experiments and safety valves, so as to determine the proper dimensions, also the best forms and construction to give the greatest degree of safety.

Fifth. That proceedings be instituted to properly test, by careful experiments, the disputed questions regarding the correct formula for estimating the strength of cylindrical boilers.

Respectfully submitted.

[Signed.] BENJ. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC W. HOLMES,
JOHN S. DEVINNY.

Trial of the Modocs.

The Military Commission designated for the trial of the Modoc prisoners will set at Fort Klamath, and begin its sessions on July 8th. Lieut. Col. Washington Q. Elliott, First Cavalry, will be President of the Commission, and Maj. Herbert P. Curtis, on the staff of the commanding general, will be Judge Advocate. Gen. Sherman, in conversing on the subject of this important trial, says that the Court will act with great care and deliberation, so that the whole truth may be satisfactorily shown. The worst of the prisoners are in the guard house, and the others in a corral. The Indians think that they are safe from escape. He thinks this Court will establish an important precedent in the mode of punishing hostile Indians. The Indian mind is on a military as well as on an Indian reservation, and the Commission does not come in conflict with State laws.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1873.

General Howard Again.

General Howard since the war has figured somewhat notoriously in connection with the Freedman's Bureau and the Howard University, and is now identified with sundry schemes which have called forth Congressional investigation, and though the testimony seemed to point one way, with that unaccountable meanness peculiar to nine-tenths of these committees, the report tended the other. The General comes up again before the public, it being shown by a copy of the proceedings of the Trustees that he received $16,000 for services rendered a few years ago as President of the Howard University. Congress made no such appropriation, nor even this matter, and have accused the "christian soldier" of appropriating it as he saw fit, chiefly by himself, it seems, of grave violations of law. In this transaction at least the General has the advantage of his accusers, who found no such officer of the army holding a civil office under the government, but not an officer performing certain duties in civil life. The law prohibits officers of the army, especially at frontier posts, are not forbidden to practice lucrative callings, but are entitled to their services under the army regulations. For this they are compensated, and no objection has been urged that he has done so, and if it do not interfere with their military practice, officers of the army may be detailed as professors, made preliminary surveys, and laid out towns, roads, &c., for private corporations or individuals, and have the compensation. It is also true that no permission of the Department is given to the officer to do this service, but if considered, can take pay without affecting their military rank or pay. A case even more pointed might be mentioned in General Hitt, just before the war. General Beauregard was elected Mayor of New Orleans, and it is understood, made a very fair one. The government gave him leave of absence for that term of his service. He was elected, took the pay and also that from the city. Now, Howard was made President of the Howard University a few years ago, and it is charged against him that he filled that position at the same time he held a commission in the United States army. According to the best military authority, there is no law to interfere with the performance of civil duties, and that the time Howard took this position he was about being assigned to the command of a department, but instead it was assigned to Gen. Gillem, who resigned to duty for two years. The opponents of the General, therefore, will have to-morrow to present him with ammunition from other sources, the manufacture of patent brick for the University, for instance, or where his financeering of a church building into existence out of government funds, or even voting himself a salary from the University. Various allegations are made on these subjects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1873.

Effort to Prevent Chinese Immigration.

Letters received here from the Pacific coast indicate a fixed determination on the part of the people of that section to put a stop to Chinese immigration if possible. Petitions are being extensively circulated and signed by the laboring classes, and will be transmitted to Congress at once, asking for such restricting legislation antagonistic to any further visitations of these Celestial representatives. The Californians will also ask the appointment of electrical experts to examine the question of electrical and chemical forces, against which no foresight can guard. Such commissioners to be clothed with the power to act as to relax the attention and watchfulness of engineers in charge. A series of experiments, conducted on a large scale, and Dr. Gall speaks of having himself seen in the case of a Mestize soldier who was dying from dysentery, which soon after, under supervision on this habit, the poor creature, half an hour before his death, detected with a lump of clay stuffed in his sunken cheeks.

A CHINESE newspaper is to be started in San Francisco. It appears that the six Chinese companies in that city have clubbed together to form a terminus for some thirty miles of railway, and a steamer which sailed for China two weeks ago took out an order from them for one million type—Chinese characters —to be used in stocking the office. Their plan is to publish the paper three times a week, its chief object being to instruct their countrymen in their own language as to their rights and wrongs from the time they land on American soil. The first number is promised in September next. We have newspapers in this country published in almost every language, but this, we believe, is the first journalistic venture in Chinese.

THE WALWORTH PATRICIDE.

Story of Domestic Discord.

Testimony of the Wife of the Murdered Man and Mother of the Prisoner.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The trial of Frank H. Walworth for the shooting of his father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, was resumed this morning. About thirty friends and relatives of the prisoner were in court in deep mourning. The prisoner's mother sat beside him. The other relatives present were Mrs. Chancellor Walworth, Rev. Clarence Walworth, brother of deceased; three young sisters and a brother of the accused, General Hardin and Lt. Hardin, uncles of the accused, and Rev. Dr. Backus and wife, brother-in-law and sister of deceased. The first witness was called for the defence.

Mr. Ebert, a gentleman who occupied a room in the Second House, adjoining that in which the tragedy occurred, and who has already testified for the prosecution, says that he did not hear any cry of murder, and the only words that he could distinguish of the conversation taking place, were the words of "hope and mother."

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth being sworn, said: I am the mother of Frank H. Walworth. Was married to M. T. Walworth in St. Peter's church, Saratoga Springs, in 1852, on July 29th; and resided at Chancellor's house, which my mother now owns, lived there until the summer of 1861. The Chancellor's family and my two brothers resided in the house at the same time. In the summer of 1861 I ceased to live at Saratoga, and went to Kentucky, near Louisville, my brother Samuel going with me, and all my children lived there until 1867. My husband did not go there with me. Lived in Kentucky three years without seeing him. He did not remain in Saratoga when I went to Kentucky. He promised to meet me there. Where he went to I do not know. During the first winter he was in Washington, and afterwards in New York, and Troy, and spent three miles from Louisville, by means of which I supported my family. Chancellors visited me there, and three years after I first went there my husband came to see me and remained for about six weeks. I next saw him in Saratoga, the following summer and staid there about a week. In December following I saw him in New York, at a boarding house in Madison avenue. I came to New York to find employment, but on succeeding went to Washington and secured employment under the government. I then gathered my children around me and put them in a college in Georgetown. I was eighteen months a government clerk, during which time my husband was with me in Washington, and then left. When I was discharged, owing to a change of politics, I went to Saratoga, to the family mansion, and rented it to Judge Barbour, and remained there until October, 1869, during a portion of which time my husband was with me. Frank being then at Louisville, I went to Saratoga, and rented Mansfield T. Walworth, Esq., and came to New York, to the house in Twenty-third street, belonging to a Mrs. Montrose, all my children being with me. The very day of my marriage I was taken into confidence until within the last year. I would have to leave her soon any way, to attend the Ailanthus Law School, I told her, on her intimating that you washed an answer in the morning, that she might say I would like to do. I am of the opinion that it would be neither safe nor wise to have her unprotected against father's acts. In fact I do not think her situation is safe in any case, as long as he lives, if it is. I inclose a letter from father to her, which I received yesterday. I am going down to New York in the morning to try to see him, and I may add, without informing mother, for she would feel very uneasy, my trip will determine any question in regard to my going to Europe or anywhere else. I will be heartily sorry if I shall have caused you any trouble or expense.

Aff. your nephew,

F. H. WALWORTH.

M. T. WALWORTH'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

May 30th, 7 o'clock in the morning.—Prepare yourself for the inevitable. I am getting over my wastefulness, and shall be out of my purse in a day or two. I am going to call upon my children. My heart is starving for their caresses. Make the interview when you can, but not just as easy and pleasant as possible. I cannot stay from them much longer. I will see them, peaceably if I can, be sure of that, at all events. Their little faces haunt me, as they are mine. Poignant society must be their portion, and I shall not have the *Eagle* state, in any way it deems fit, that Mrs. Walworth, or any other person or persons who may have letters of mine in their possession, have my cordial consent to publish them. In this connection, and in all things, I will stand by you peaceably. Be ware that you do not in any way arouse the parents which you have known to exist since you left me. There is a responsibility to deal with me. I shall have my rights under that decree, with no further legal cavil or expense. I have conceded probably every right you under that decree, and now I am going to see my children, and you shall not bring them up to hate their loving father. Eliza Backus has written me a letter, which will do if you get from your associations with them, and then I shall shoot you and myself on those doorsteps, for I have determined that I will die in a fight. Ellen Hardin, and you will die prompt to do right. I am a broken-down desperado. I am going to see a lawyer and ask-certs, if you please. God is my lawyer now, not that remorseless, brutal Bacchus, and you shall not bring them up to hate their loving father. Eliza Backus has written me a letter, which will do if you get from your associations with them, and then I shall shoot you and myself on those doorsteps, for I have determined that I will die in a fight. Ellen Hardin, and you will die prompt to do right. I am a broken-down desperado. I am going to see a lawyer and ask-certs, if you please. God is my lawyer now, not that remorseless, brutal Bacchus, and C. A. Walworth worship, but the God that planted the little girls in my heart, and that sent a to the bereft tiger, "Kill" Oh, you wretch, that kept me two years from the side of my children, and that has kept me for years in poverty and misfortunes. Should my children refuse to speak to me in the streets of Saratoga, as shall say to them, that is teaching them all to hate a broken-hearted father. All is lost and hope's my motto. When I came from the conduct of the little girls that you have taught them to hate me, that moment two pistol shots will ring about that house—one saying, you, the other myself. You have to have two pistol shots, or more than I have, but we both must die when that discovery reaches my brain that you have estranged my children from me. That is the end of my life. If my little girls do not love me then my life is valueless, and I shall die with a feeling of luxury and rest. You will have to attend me to the spirit land. The God of justice demands it. But if you do right under that decree, all may be well. But now my heart is agonized for my little children. If you had children you would feel as I do. Try to appreciate my danger.

Aff. MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH.

Judge Davis said some of the letter might be allowed, but the entire letter he could not admit as evidence. Messrs. Graham and Beach argued this point at considerable length.

Judge Davis finally, in a lengthy opinion, adhered to his ruling, remarking that although he said he should still keep the question under advisement, after the first turn in the testimony he would decline to exclude the letters which Mr. Black in his opening stated would be offered in evidence, showing the relations of Frank and Tracy's heart, and on the stand he will, which is representative in England, and has had a very favorable reception. But I presume you may have received it before. I send you this letter after Mr. Croghan to New York, and on his return should take it as an honor to hear from you; being, with the utmost deference and esteem,

Honored sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servt.

WILL SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, 13th January, 1766.

Addressed To the Hon. Sir William Johnson, Bart. per favor of Capt. Montgomery.

Indorsed Philadelphia, January 13, 1766. "Doctor Smith's letter." Disb. R. K.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Visit of the Peace Commission Partly Successful—Red Men Peaceably Disposed—Red Cloud Wants Oae Hundred White Squaws for His Young Men.

CHICAGO, June 29.—E. C. Kemble, of New York, who with Hon. Felix Brunot and H. E. Alvord, were appointed Commissioners to hold a council with the Sioux Indians to endeavor to secure the relinquishment of the Big Horn country and the region known as the unceded Indian territory in Nebraska, and the removal of the Red Cloud agency on the North Platte into the grand Sioux reservation in Dakota, arrived here last evening en route to New York, the Commissioners having completed their labors, which proved successful so far as the removal of the agency was concerned, but failed as to the relinquishment of the Big Horn lands. The council was held on the 20th inst. at the Red Cloud Agency, and was largely attended by representatives and chiefs of all the Sioux except the north-eastern Sioux, who had gone hunting, and by several Arrapahoe and Cheyenne chiefs. Mr. Kemble reports this most friendly feelings on the part of these Indians, and says the reports to the contrary are without foundation. The Commissioners went direct to Spotted Tail's camp upon arriving at the agency, encamping about a mile from the Indians of this tribe disposed to make trouble, found them disposed to be peaceable, and the whole aim of Spotted Tail and his chiefs seemed to be the prevention of the wild northern Indians from mingling with his own and young men. The Commissioners also visited Red Cloud's camp and found a like condition of affairs. He says that the reservation is overcrowded, that war parties have been forming in the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail camps for the purpose of going on the Northern Pacific Military Expedition have not the least foundation in fact. It is not true, as has been asserted, that Red Cloud Agent and some subordinent of the affairs of the Six Nations and other Northern Indians, which position he filled, for the benefit of Ogalalla Sioux, against the will of the chief. The following is a literal copy of the letter:

HOWARD'S ST. Nov. 26, 1872.

Dear Friend:—I would inform you that I am about to England and various other interruptions have for a long time past, deprived me of the pleasure of writing to you. I hope that you have had more sensible of the important services you have rendered to the Indian department rejoiced in the rewards conferred on them by a most generous sovereign. I have in my way been likewise endeavoring to do something, and have succeeded, principally by himself, it seems, of grave violations of law. In this transaction at least the General has the advantage of his accusers, who found no such officer of the army holding a civil office under the government, but not an officer performing certain duties in civil life. The law prohibits officers of the army, especially at frontier posts, are not forbidden to practice lucrative callings, but are entitled to their services under the army regulations. For this they are compensated, and no objection has been urged that he has done so, and if it do not interfere with their military practice, officers of the army may be detailed as professors, made preliminary surveys, and laid out towns, roads, &c., for private corporations or individuals, and have the compensation. It is also true that no permission of the Department is given to the officer to do this service, but if considered, can take pay without affecting their military rank or pay. A case even more pointed might be mentioned in General Hitt, just before the war. General Beauregard was elected Mayor of New Orleans, and it is understood, made a very fair one. The government gave him leave of absence for that term of his service. He was elected, took the pay and also that from the city. Now, Howard was made President of the Howard University a few years ago, and it is charged against him that he filled that position at the same time he held a commission in the United States army. According to the best military authority, there is no law to interfere with the performance of civil duties, and that the time Howard took this position he was about being assigned to the command of a department, but instead it was assigned to Gen. Gillem, who resigned to duty for two years. The opponents of the General, therefore, will have to-morrow to present him with ammunition from other sources, the manufacture of patent brick for the University, for instance, or where his financeering of a church building into existence out of government funds, or even voting himself a salary from the University. Various allegations are made on these subjects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1873.

Effort to Prevent Chinese Immigration.

Letters received here from the Pacific coast indicate a fixed determination on the part of the people of that section to put a stop to Chinese immigration if possible. Petitions are being extensively circulated and signed by the laboring classes, and will be transmitted to Congress at once, asking for such restricting legislation antagonistic to any further visitations of these Celestial representatives. The Californians will also ask the appointment of electrical experts to examine the question of electrical and chemical forces, against which no foresight can guard. Such commissioners to be clothed with the power to act as to relax the attention and watchfulness of engineers in charge. A series of experiments, conducted on a large scale, and Dr. Gall speaks of having himself seen in the case of a Mestize soldier who was dying from dysentery, which soon after, under supervision on this habit, the poor creature, half an hour before his death, detected with a lump of clay stuffed in his sunken cheeks.

A CHINESE newspaper is to be started in San Francisco. It appears that the six Chinese companies in that city have clubbed together to form a terminus for some thirty miles of railway, and a steamer which sailed for China two weeks ago took out an order from them for one million type—Chinese characters —to be used in stocking the office. Their plan is to publish the paper three times a week, its chief object being to instruct their countrymen in their own language as to their rights and wrongs from the time they land on American soil. The first number is promised in September next. We have newspapers in this country published in almost every language, but this, we believe, is the first journalistic venture in Chinese.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

His Views on the Credit Mobilier Investigation and the Retroactive Congressional Salary Bill.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—Senator Matt. H. Carpenter made his speech at Janesville to-night, as announced, in defense of Congress for voting and receiving the increased salary, including back pay. The speech occupied two hours in delivery and included an exposition of the Credit Mobilier affair. He argued that the entire transaction of the Credit Mobilier did not involve any wrong or corruption. Explaining the relations of that corporation to the Pacific Railroad Company and to the government, he said the Credit Mobilier investigation of last winter has left a stain over the nation and cast a gloom over those who believe in man's capacity for self-government. The freedom of the press is indispensible to free institutions, and yet it seems as though the freedom of the press was absolute despotism as against everybody but the press. The press frightened Colfax and Patterson into the idea that to own Credit Mobilier stock was criminal, and they appear to have rushed into the effort to disprove their ownership. The proof convinces all men that they were honest in owning the stock, and that they intended to prevaricate; and so these men, who had before the investigation done nothing worthy of censure, are whisked down the wind wrecked and ruined forever, and forty millions of people are stamped with approbension and alarm. Had these men faced the front and said, "Yes, we had this stock, and had a right to have it," that would have been the end. No man can say there is any wrong in owning stock in the Credit Mobilier Company more than in owning stock in a National bank, or in owning sheep while Congress may lay a tariff on wool. If the stock was given as a bribe, that was a crime, but no one pretends this. The men who were injured by the investigation fell victims to their moral cowardice, and the people were thrown into a panic for absolutely nothing.

He then discussed the back pay business. He argued that our government differs from an aristocratic government, because the Constitution provides that its officers shall receive a compensation to be fixed by law for their official services. It is a compensation for services, not a gratuity; it is incumbent on officers to receive their lawful compensation, because the Constitution says they shall do it. He then argued that $7,500 a year is not too large a compensation for Congressional services if fit men are elected; and if unfit men are elected, whose services are worthless, the fault is the peoples'. In reference to the retroactive clause—after showing that Gov. Washburn, of this State, in Congress in 1856, voted for the increase from eight dollars a day to $3,000 a year, gold, including eighteen months back pay, received his pay, and enumerating others who did the same in 1866—he said: "I am very happy to have my colleague, Judge Howe's permission to say to you to-night, that although he thought it was not best to pass the increased salary bill at the last session, and therefore voted against it, yet that he believed $7,500 is not above a fair compensation for the services; that he has drawn the money, and sees no reason for refunding it."

The discussion of the speech was as follows: Washington left the impress of his character upon his own and succeeding generations; Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton and others gave an impulse to public thought and fixed a standard of public virtue, under which we have grown to be a great and happy people; but it was left for Abraham Lincoln to lift the standard of public virtue clean out of public reach and clean out of human sight. Things which, viewed in the light of our Saviour's teachings, and estimated by the standard of Christian morality are as harmless as the tossing of pebbles upon the lake shore, are in the light of 1873, and estimated by the standard of a warm and frightened public, crimes. Ames and the Credit Mobilier investigation. Earthquakes sometimes come and storms sometimes rage, but the very foundations of the rocks are broken up by fire, and one may hope the present sort of sickly morality will some time give place to manly and healthy virtue.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Ten Persons Killed and Many Injured at Virginia City, Nevada, by an Explosion of Nitro Glycerine and Powder.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—A terrible explosion of nitro glycerine and giant powder in Virginia City, Nevada, occurred last night, killing ten persons, and wounding many others, and a large number missing are probably buried beneath the ruins. In case of nitro-glycerine exploded without any apparent cause, the concussion exploding a large quantity of giant powder. The shock was felt before one Von Bokkelen, the agent in this city of Virginia City, a number of buildings were shattered and partly thrown down. The persons known to be killed are Gen. Von Bokkelen, Mrs. Von Bokkelen, Miss Mandell, Charles H. Knox, John Devlone, Mrs. Emily O'Connor and Mrs. E. F. Hill and daughter eight years of age. It was understood that Von Bokkelen had stored beneath his room six cans of nitro-glycerine, ten pounds of giant powder, and 50 pounds of rock blasting powder.

CRIMES.

Woman Found Dead—Supposed to Have Been Murdered by Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DALTON, Ill., June 30, 1873.

This morning a woman was found dead in a garden near where she and her husband resided, about two miles north of this village, in Hyde Park township. On examination of the body it was found she had been foully dealt with, her neck being black and showing plainly that she had come to her death by some unknown party. Upon this evidence policeman Steinberger immediately arrested her husband in whose custody he now remains in jail. The story, as told by him, is as follows: Some cattle got in the garden, and the man told his wife to go and drive them out. She did so; but failing to return within a reasonable time, he instituted search, and not finding her he returned to the house, and went to bed. At daylight this morning he renewed the search, and found her lying in the garden. She was a woman of about one hundred and fifty feet from the house. He says she was killed by the cattle, but no marks of violence appear on her body except on the neck, and it seems she met her death by strangulation. The husband appears very jovial, nevertheless. Names unknown as yet.

A Pittsburgher Drowned at Evansville in a Fight.

EVANSVILLE, June 30.—A man named Lynch got into a fight with one named J. Murray, on a wharfboat at this city, to-day, when they both went overboard and Lynch was drowned Lynch was a steamboat hand and came here from Pittsburgh. Murray is in prison.

Ex-British Officer Supposed to Have Been Murdered at New York.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The body of a man found on Saturday, on South Beach, Staten Island, was recognized as that of Col

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

THE receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th were over $115,000,000, being $5,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

THE sensation stories about the disappearances of valuable war papers from the War Department, turn out, as might have been expected, to be false. There are no papers missing. The correction, however, will never overtake the lie. The Democratic papers took hold of it, at first, eagerly, as a good card, and they will keep it going, now, the same as if true.

GRACE GREENWOOD, in her Washington letter to the New York *Times*, refers thus to the Miss ANTHONY case, and we fully concur in what she says:

"I have never believed with Miss Anthony that the Fourteenth amendment was adopted to help us. If I have never accepted certain other of her theories, but I believe in and accept her, as a woman of intense convictions, of high courage and constancy; and I don't like to hear her ridiculed and abused. If anything can make me think meanly of my young brothers of the press, it is the way they pelt and pester Susan B. Anthony. For shame, boys! Never a one of you will make the man she is."

JUDGE BLACK made his speech (he has but one) on his Constitutional hobby, that of requiring legislators to be sworn that they will behave well before they begin their work, and also after they are through that they *have* behaved honestly. The Washington *Chronicle* expresses its regret that this plan had not been adopted in time to apply it to JEREMIAH himself, and to his associates at both ends of the BUCHANAN administration. Possibly it would have prevented the rebellion which they unhappily inaugurated.

ONE J. G. BLAIR, of Missouri, who voted in Congress for and took the extra pay, justifies himself on the ground, first, that it couldn't have been a "steal," or the newspapers would have got their share of it; and second, the passage of the bill for increased pay must have been fore-ordained, or it would not have passed, and therefore it must be right. This fellow may be among the elect, to Congress, but his election does not extend any farther; and *he* will find out, to his sorrow, in the end, what he has been fore-ordained to.

FEW of the farmers of Pennsylvania are likely to be led captive by the sophistries of the free traders. We commend to the Western agriculturists embarked in the Grange movement, the following simple statement, taken from the *Journal of the Farm*. It is the balance sheet of a farm of 321 acres, near Doylestown, Bucks county, in this Commonwealth:

Articles sold as follows: Hay (in addition to that fed on the farm to stock), $4,385 57; rye straw, $648 78; wheat, $643 50; rye, $124; potatoes, $1,023 75; butter, milk and calves, $2,000; poultry, $3,437 70; chickens, $345 57; turkeys, $43; ducks, $50 40; eggs, $107 10. In addition to the dairy the farm keeps fifteen horses.

The outlays were: For manure (other than that made on the farm), $1,118; ten tons corn meal, $392; four tons wheat bran, $140; four hundred bushels brewers' grains, $88; wages, $1,187 96; blacksmith's work, $237 40; wheelwright, $121 75; machinist bills, $77.

The amount of sales was $9,551 65, and that of total outlay, $3,172 11, leaving a balance of $6,379 54 for capital invested and profit.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAVED FROM HIS FRIENDS.

In *Scribner's Magazine* for July the article certain to prove most widely interesting is a paper by the Rev. JAMES A. REED, of Springfield, Illinois, on "The Later Life and Religious Sentiments of ABRAHAM LINCOLN." It, of course, relates to the charges, so often and unintentionally malignant libels in the form of memoirs, biographical sketches, and personal recollections, of which the illustrious President has been made the subject since his death. Dr. JOHNSON, learning that a certain one of his intimate associates was collecting materials for a history of his "Life," is reported to have said to him, with more than ordinary emphasis: "Sir, if I thought you intended to write my life I would verily take your's." Even if Mr. REED could have foreseen a biographical labor of the HERNDONS and the LAMONS, there is no reason to suppose that he would have either expressed or meditated any purpose so violent and decisive, but we cannot doubt that the natural gloom of his spirit would have been much deepened by the dreadful anticipation. Such, however, was the benevolence of his disposition that, after due reflection he might possibly have felt, at least in some degree, reconciled to the terrible posthumous infliction, by forecasting the delight which those obscure friends of his early manhood would derive from their accidental notoriety.

Probably no life of an eminent man ever offered a broader or more tempting field for small biographers to expatiate in than the life of LINCOLN. Popular interest in his career was intense, and curiosity, especially respecting his ante-official life, had been raised to a very high pitch. However well known as a politician, he was much less familiarly known in the details of his life than Presidents, or even candidates for the Presidency, usually are. Outside of Illinois, at any rate on the eastern side of the Allegheny mountains, when Mr. LINCOLN entered upon the Presidency, he was known almost exclusively as a politician. We need hardly say that such general scholastic estimate of him as had been a "rail-splitter" or "boatman," conveyed no positive or satisfactory information to people in the East, or even to the younger generation of the West. To some of them the statements may have seemed mere electioneering bams, giving no hint of the social, moral and intellectual conditions implied in their meaning. To the designation of the "backwoods-lawyer" persons ignorant of the state of society on the Western frontier thirty or forty years ago attached no particular corresponding nearly with the reality. Then, during Mr. LINCOLN'S Presidency the excitement and anxiety of civil war left no leisure and slight inclination for such inquiries into the biography of the Chief Magistrate as, in time of peace, would have poured a flood of light upon his entire career from the cradle. In the North statements, whether true or false, designed to render the President an object of hatred or contempt were at once rejected as "Confederate lies." Hence, when the great popular leader was suddenly stricken down amidst the rejoicings of the nation over the restored Union, and he was generally regarded as the glorious martyr of the cause, his memory was invested in the popular imagination with whatever qualities seemed to it most worthy of so wonderful a destiny. And the mythical tendency of the imagination was powerfully aided by plain facts. The people remembered his patriotism and sublime abnegation of self, in the strength of which he had borne reproach and misconstruction in silence rather than sanction explanations which might have given the government or strengthen the enemy; they called to mind his heroic patience, his native liberality and generosity, and all the worthy traits which had been only in part understood and appreciated while he was alive. Religious people recalled with especial satisfaction the fervently devout, often scriptural, language which had appeared most fitly to express the emotions of the great leader under the afflictions of State, and the burdensome trials of his official position, and thus the feelings which in a Pagan age used to prompt the apotheosis of a departed ruler, strongly tended in this Christian time and country to recognize LINCOLN as a saint.

To a certain class of Mr. LINCOLN'S early associates the temptation was therefore very strong to present his character in a novel and startling light, and to shock people's sensibilities by alleging that they wholly misunderstood the object of their admiration and reverence in the great, generous, good sense of the word, and a sincere lover of his kind, Mr. LINCOLN as he rose in the world never forgot or shook off the humble friends and associates whom he surpassed. Hence they never ceased to feel their claim to a certain companionship with him while he lived, and in the endeavor of some of them, since his death, to cast the light of their intelligence upon his youth, they have not made more manifest the obscurity of his early circumstances than their own inability to comprehend his intellectual and spiritual growth. Indeed, however, for the most part to tell the truth, and in their crude report traits are disclosed sufficient to show for themselves amidst the sordid surroundings of his youth and early manhood, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was marked by essentially the same qualities which he afterwards so splendidly exemplified.

The charge that LINCOLN was a blatant infidel and scoffer at religion and religious people may be regarded as completely and satisfactorily disposed of in the paper of the Rev. Mr. REED already referred to. There is no reason to doubt that until his removal to Springfield Mr. LINCOLN was a deist in sentiment. His principal associates appear to have been avowed unbelievers, regarding the Bible as a merely human production, and those who professed to accept its teachings as either fools or hypocrites. The class or sect was numerous in the backwoods, sharp-minded fellows in their way, prompt in detecting inconsistencies whether of statement or conduct, and loud in proclaiming their discoveries. They, however, seldom if ever read the Bible, and drew their objections from such shallow sources as "PAINE'S Age of Reason" and "VOLNEY'S Ruins." Then in the backwoods as they used to be, religion was the chief source of whatever refinement of mind or manners might exist, and where it was wholly absent coarseness and brutality of life generally prevailed. LINCOLN, a lawyer who had read BLACKSTONE and a few other law books, and had even meddled a little with history, would, with his abilities easily become prominent as a champion of deism, and if Mr. HERNDON tells the truth he even took the trouble to write or compile a little book in refutation of revealed religion. But a mean of LINCOLN'S sense must always have felt that his infidelity rested on a wretchedly shallow and ignorant foundation, and soon after his removal to Springfield, he was led incidentally to read a volume on the "Evidences of Christianity," and as Mr. REED proves beyond doubt or cavil, the consequence was that he renounced his infidel opinions, and openly declared his belief in the Holy Scriptures. Nor was he ever afterwards known to say a word logically inconsistent with the position thus taken.

The importance of the subject, we need not say, does not rest upon the value of Mr. LINCOLN'S testimony, either for or against christianity. Its interest is wholly biographical, as it throws light upon the nature of the man, and serves to justify the popular view of his character. If the charge of infidelity were sustained, the fact would imply that during the last years of his life Mr. LINCOLN played the part of a systematic hypocrite for

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 5, 1873.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for June.

Decrease During Month, $2,145,159.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of June, 1873:

Name.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Coin and Coin Certificates.	Legal Tender Notes.	Three per Cent. Certificates.	Fractional Currency.
First National, Allegheny	$300,000	$60,000	$270,000	$40,340	$400,000	$10,000	$40,000	$10,000	$1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Iron City	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Tradesmen's	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Germania	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Farmers'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Fourth	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Union	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Commercial	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	1,000,000	200,000	900,000	130,000	1,500,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	5,000
Mechanics'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Diamond	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Fourth	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Peoples'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Duquesne	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Total	$23,800,000	$4,760,000	$21,420,000	$3,094,340	$35,700,000	$1,050,000	$3,570,000	$1,050,000	$105,000

Name.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Coin and Coin Certificates.	Legal Tender Notes.	Three per Cent. Certificates.	Fractional Currency.
First National, Pittsburgh	$500,000	$100,000	$450,000	$70,000	$700,000	$20,000	$70,000	$20,000	$2,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Fourth	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Farmers'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Fourth	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Union	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Commercial	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	1,000,000	200,000	900,000	130,000	1,500,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	5,000
Mechanics'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Diamond	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Fourth	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Peoples'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Duquesne	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Total	$23,800,000	$4,760,000	$21,420,000	$3,094,340	$35,700,000	$1,050,000	$3,570,000	$1,050,000	$105,000

Name.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Coin and Coin Certificates.	Legal Tender Notes.	Three per Cent. Certificates.	Fractional Currency.
First National, Allegheny	$300,000	$60,000	$270,000	$40,340	$400,000	$10,000	$40,000	$10,000	$1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Iron City	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Tradesmen's	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Germania	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Farmers'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Fourth	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Union	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Commercial	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	1,000,000	200,000	900,000	130,000	1,500,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	5,000
Mechanics'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Diamond	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Fourth	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Peoples'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Duquesne	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Total	$23,800,000	$4,760,000	$21,420,000	$3,094,340	$35,700,000	$1,050,000	$3,570,000	$1,050,000	$105,000

Name.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Coin and Coin Certificates.	Legal Tender Notes.	Three per Cent. Certificates.	Fractional Currency.
First National, Pittsburgh	$500,000	$100,000	$450,000	$70,000	$700,000	$20,000	$70,000	$20,000	$2,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Fourth	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Farmers'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Fourth	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Union	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Commercial	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	1,000,000	200,000	900,000	130,000	1,500,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	5,000
Mechanics'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Diamond	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Fourth	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Peoples'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Duquesne	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Total	$23,800,000	$4,760,000	$21,420,000	$3,094,340	$35,700,000	$1,050,000	$3,570,000	$1,050,000	$105,000

Name.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Coin and Coin Certificates.	Legal Tender Notes.	Three per Cent. Certificates.	Fractional Currency.
First National, Pittsburgh	$500,000	$100,000	$450,000	$70,000	$700,000	$20,000	$70,000	$20,000	$2,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Fourth	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Farmers'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Fourth	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Union	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Commercial	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	1,000,000	200,000	900,000	130,000	1,500,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	5,000
Mechanics'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	500,000	100,000	450,000	70,000	700,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	2,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Diamond	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Citizens'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Fourth	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Peoples'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Exchange	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Merchants'	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Second	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Third	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	300,000	60,000	270,000	40,000	400,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	1,000
Duquesne	200,000	40,000	180,000	26,000	300,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Total	$23,800,000	$4,760,000	$21,420,000	$3,094,340	$35,700,000	$1,050,000	$3,570,000	$1,050,000	$105,000

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Uneasiness in Madrid—Movements of the Shah of Persia.

LONDON, July 2.—A special from Madrid says there is great alarm in the city in consequence of the menacing attitude of the irreconcilies hes known to be intriguing for the overthrow of the present government. Troops are concentrated at strategic points and every precaution taken to promptly suppress any outbreak.

The Shah called upon Gladstone yesterday. In the evening he visited the Chamber of Peers and House of Commons, remaining some time in both. To-day he will take farewell of the Queen at Windsor.

The Spanish Federal Constitution.

MADRID, July 2.—The Constituent Committee of the Assembly have completed the draft of the Federal Constitution. It provides that the President of the Republic shall hold office four years and not be eligible for a second term; Deputies cannot accept office as Ministers; the public powers are divided into the Judiciary, Legislative and Executive Departments; the Cortes is to hold two sessions each year, summoned to receive salaries. Europan Spain is divided into eleven States, and Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philipine Island are constituted territories.

The French Assembly Postpone the Consideration of Constitutional Bills.

VERSAILLES, July 2.—In the Assembly this afternoon, Dufaure's motion to proceed to the consideration of ex-President Thiers's constitutional bills was rejected. Jules Simon moved that the Assembly now proceed that the appointment of a special committee on the constitutional bills be postponed one month after the next recess. After an animated discussion in which Gambetta took part, the motion was adopted. Gambetta protested against any attempt of the Assembly to establish a constitution without first declaring for whom and for what kind of government it was intended.

The Message of Thiers is informed that negotiations for a postal convention will soon be resumed with the United States.

Critical Political Situation in Italy.

New York World Special.]

ROME, July 2.—Minghetti has finally failed to form a party Cabinet, and the construction of a coalition Cabinet, comprising members of the Left, is impossible. The situation is gravely critical.

The Dutch War Against Atcheen.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—The Minister of Colonies to-day the Colonial Minister announced that all the supplies requisite for the equipment of the second expedition against Atcheen have been furnished. He added that the negotiations for the Sultan of Atcheen's submission were pending, as has been reported in the public prints, but it was not improbable they should be opened through the intervention of the Prince of Italy Rajah. The government of Holland was willing to negotiate an honorable peace on the reported conditions of settlement were wholly inadmissible.

Bank of England Forgers Committed for Trial.

LONDON, July 2.—The Bank of England forgery case came up again to-day for final hearing. The examination was concluded and the defendants fully committed for trial.

Steamer for America.

LONDON, July 2.—The steamship Wisconsin takes out one hundred and fifty Mormon emigrants for America.

STORMS IN THE WEST.

Great Damage to Wheat and Corn Crops —Buildings Demolished in Cambridge City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., July 2, 1873.

The severest storm that has visited these parts for some time past over here last night. It rained with unabated fury from twelve M. until about six thirty A. M., doing much damage to the wheat and corn crops. Farmers predict that part of the wheat will be cut, as much of it is already down so that it will be almost impossible to cut it.

Several buildings in Cambridge City, Ind., July 2, 1873.

A violent wind storm passed over Rushville this morning doing a vast amount of damage. Several brick buildings were entirely demolished and many unroofed. A roof from a dwelling house was carried over three hundred yards.

The weaved storm that has visited these parts for some time past over here last night. It rained with unabated fury from twelve M. until about six thirty A. M., doing much damage to the wheat and corn crops. Farmers predict that part of the wheat will be cut, as much of it is already down so that it will be almost impossible to cut it.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., July 2, 1873.

A violent wind storm passed over Rushville this morning doing a vast amount of damage. Several brick buildings were entirely demolished and many unroofed. A roof from a dwelling house was carried over three hundred yards.

A frame dwelling was raised from its foundation and set back about twelve feet, in good shape. Nearly everything in its path was destroyed or badly damaged. The wires are all down and it is impossible to get further particulars at present. No one reported killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 2.—The rain storm which commenced last night continued at intervals during the day. The wheat crop in the surrounding country is considerably damaged. Several buildings in the city were struck by lightning. Two young ladies sleeping in a bed were instantly killed. Mr. McClure in the northern part of the city were severely hurt.

CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—A very heavy storm passed over Preble county, Ohio, this morning about eight o'clock, damaging the wheat crop. At Camden, in that county, it assumed the proportions of a tornado fifty feet in width and coming from a southwesterly direction. In the northwest part of the village houses, stables, trees and fences were demolished. The Methodist parsonage is a total wreck. Other buildings were unroofed and sustained other injuries. No one seriously hurt.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—A driver of a beer and ginger beer wagon, name unknown, while driving along the road in the southern suburbs of the city during the storm this morning was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His abdomen was torn open, his face and hands blackened and black spots appeared over his body. The storm of this morning did much damage to roofs, chimneys, fences, trees, gardens, &c. in the city and suburbs, and much anxiety is felt by merchants as to the effect of the recent heavy rains on the wheat crop. Fortunately enough of it will sustain a good deal of damage, especially in sections west of here.

Two Young Ladies Injured by Lightning.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—A very severe rain storm, with heavy thunder and lightning, prevailed here last night, doing considerable damage. The residence of George W. Meclain was struck by lightning and badly damaged. A daughter of Mr. McClain and another young lady, who were sleeping together, were seriously injured, the latter, it is feared, fatally. Wheat and corn have been considerably damaged.

Tornado in Kansas—Fearful Effects—Loss of Life.

PARSONS, KS., July 2.—The Parsons *Sun* extra contains the following particulars of another fearful tornado in Neosho county: It struck Galesburg last evening at a station on the M., K. and T. R. R., eleven miles from Parsons. The cyclone was a fearful one. The sea vens were one sheet of flame, accompanied by terrible storms of wind and rain. The tornado came from the northwest, and first struck the stone house of Mr. Gidding, one-half mile south of Galesburg, blowing it down and burying three children and Mrs. Gidding. The children, aged respectively fourteen, twelve and ten years, were instantly killed, and Mrs. Gidding seriously injured. The gale next struck Mr. Rader's house, southeast of the town, which was blown down. He was badly injured, his wife fatally. Mr. Jones's house went to town, was moved fifty yards. Andrew Hadley's house, out of town, was moved from the foundation. The tornado did not strike Galesburg. It was a narrow belt and swept everything in the track, including fences, trees and crops, clean as the mower's scythe. At Parsons the houses were struck by lightning, but no serious damage done. The rain came down all night in perfect torrents. Much damage has been done the wheat and corn crops.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease Abating—The Number of Deaths Reported.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Ten deaths from cholera have been reported to the Board of Health to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 2.—One fatal case of sporadic cholera reported to day. This is the first case.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 2.—Six deaths from cholera in the city to-day—they were cases lingering from a day or two. No new cases reported. Seven deaths from other causes. Weather favorable for a decrease of the cholera.

CAIRO, ILLS., July 2.—Persons belonging to the force at work on the Missis-ippi Central Railroad extension in Kentucky, six miles below Cairo, died last night from cholera. Several others are reported dangerously ill with the same disease. It is thought these cases may have been by drinking impure water. No cholera in this city yet.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Several of the most prominent physicians of the city deny there is any cholera here, or that there has been a single case so far this summer. They say the cases reported here were malignant cholera morbus.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 2.—Six interments from cholera to-day.

Church Scandal at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 1, 1873.

There is a matter of scandal now furnishing food for the gossips of the city. Rev. Mr. McElhenney, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, is charged with indiscretions with female members of his congregation. The rumors have caused quite a sensation, and the feeling for and against the Rev. gentleman among the members and others is quite intense. The doors of the church were closed on Sabbath last, and the pulpit will probably not be allowed to occupy the pulpit again until the matter is cleared up. The pastor's conduct is expected in a few days to investigate the charges.

SUICIDE AT NEW BRIGHTON

A Prominent Merchant Shoots Himself —Financial Troubles and Depression of Spirits the Cause.

A gentleman from New Brighton, who arrived in this city last night by the Erie express, brings us the sad, startling intelligence that William Kennedy, one of the most prominent merchants of that place shot himself in the forehead yesterday morning at eight o'clock.

A few weeks ago Mr. Kennedy fell off the railroad bridge across Beaver creek and broke his left leg. Since early spring he had also suffered almost constantly with inflammatory rheumatism. By reason of this combination of afflictions he was unable to attend to his business which, deranged very materially, so much so that his creditors began to grow uneasy and to annoy him not a little with claims he could not meet.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Kennedy borrowed a pistol from his brother-in-law, Frank Hoopes, Jr., on the pretext that he wished to guard his premises from burglars. Yesterday morning, with a premeditation and deliberation which show a fixed purpose to end his troubles by ending the life which was so vexed by them, Mr. Kennedy sent his wife on an errand to the store, and, when alone in the house, took the pistol from the drawer where his wife had locked it up, and committed the fearful deed. The entire community are said to be deeply moved by the tragedy.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1873.

Report of the condition of the Pittsburgh National banks, as shown by statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency, April 25, 1873:

Name.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Due from Reserve Agents.	Due from other Banks.	Real Estate.	Current Expenses.	Premiums.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other Banks.
First,	$1,092,994	$ 1,853,983	$ 276,000	$ 1,027,292	$ 1,450,021	$ 54,000	$ 16,000	$ 1,000	$ 270,000	$ 2,214,000	$ 1,450,021
Second,	1,027,292	1,450,021	276,000	1,092,994	1,853,983	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,853,983
Third,	1,092,994	1,853,983	276,000	1,027,292	1,450,021	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,450,021
Fourth,	1,027,292	1,450,021	276,000	1,092,994	1,853,983	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,853,983
Farmers',	1,092,994	1,853,983	276,000	1,027,292	1,450,021	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,450,021
Third,	1,027,292	1,450,021	276,000	1,092,994	1,853,983	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,853,983
Fourth,	1,092,994	1,853,983	276,000	1,027,292	1,450,021	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,450,021
Union,	1,027,292	1,450,021	276,000	1,092,994	1,853,983	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,853,983
Commercial,	1,092,994	1,853,983	276,000	1,027,292	1,450,021	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,450,021
Exchange,	1,027,292	1,450,021	276,000	1,092,994	1,853,983	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,853,983
Merchants',	1,092,994	1,853,983	276,000	1,027,292	1,450,021	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,450,021
Mechanics',	1,027,292	1,450,021	276,000	1,092,994	1,853,983	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,853,983
Manufacturers',	1,092,994	1,853,983	276,000	1,027,292	1,450,021	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,450,021
Merchants' & Manufacturers',	1,027,292	1,450,021	276,000	1,092,994	1,853,983	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,853,983
Citizens',	1,092,994	1,853,983	276,000	1,027,292	1,450,021	54,000	16,000	1,000	270,000	2,214,000	1,450,021
Exchange,	1,027,292	1,450,021	276,000	1,092,994	1,853,983	54,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE new name for the new party to be formed out of the disbanded remnants of the Democracy and GREELEY Republicanism is to be "Liberal Democratic." The change is not for the better. It is a distinction without a difference. If the name "Liberal Republican" has already begun to stink, the odor that will immediately gather about that of "Liberal Democrat" will soon cause a general holding of noses.

THE oil business to-date at this point is shown by the following figures, compared with the business to the same period last year:

	Bbls.
Crude receipts January to June 28, 1873.....	916,552
Crude receipts January to June 28, 1872.....	516,780
Increase this year.....	399,572
Refined oil shipped east January to June 28, 1873.....	399,981
Refined oil shipped east January to June 28, 1872.....	333,833
Increase this year.....	66,098

OHIO is unfortunate either in her judges or in her laws. The Supreme Court of the State has just decided that the School Boards can exclude the Bible from the Public Schools, if they choose, and now Judge GREEN, of Columbus, has decided that the laws for the observance of Sunday, in that State, do not apply to those who conscientiously observe Saturday as the Sabbath; and that city and town ordinances prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday are void, which do not exempt from their operations those who sell to travelers or who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath.

IN THE South and extreme West the papers have been complaining of too much rain, while in Eastern Ohio, Pennsylvania and throughout the Middle States and New England, generally, the complaint for weeks past has been of drought, parched fields and dusty roads. The rains of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, however, extended over all the parched and suffering regions of the country, and the neighborhood is now all general and hearty. The corn and potatoes have thus been saved from extinction, and although in some sections, as in this county, the hay crop is cut lamentably short, that valuable product is sufficiently abundant in other sections to make up the deficiency.

ONE FRANCIS DWYER of Albany, New York, makes affidavit that for two years past he has been a member of a secret, oath-bound association of Democrats, the object of which is to control the organization and nominations of the party. DWYER says that a majority of the members of the Albany city Democratic General Committee are members of the society, and gives the names of a large number of persons whom he has seen at the meetings. There would be a good time for the Democratic papers generally to denounce all secret political societies, and especially to dwell upon the alleged corruptions in Philadelphia, and the blessings that must inevitably attend the establishment, there, of such pure government as the Democrats have imparted to Albany.

THE New York *Shipping List*, referring to the present dullness of trade in that city, on the eve of the holidays, says:

"With this seasonable relaxation, and the current of financial affairs untroubled, the prospects of the business season are beginning to be unusually and the feeling among the trading classes appears to be much more hopeful and confident than during the spring months. This is principally because reckless over-trading has received a decided check, though the heavy falling off in the breadth and height of industry, and the steady gain upon the export trade is not without influence."

It is gratifying to hear that reckless overtrading has been checked, and that the importers are learning a lesson, from the burning which has scorched their fingers, that will serve to keep them within bounds for a while.

THE New York *World* unearths from an old file of BACHE'S Philadelphia *Aurora*, that GEORGE WASHINGTON, while President, so far from serving without pay, as some have inferred from WASHINGTON'S own words that he did, not only drew his pay regularly, but *overdrew* it—that is, anticipated the payments and drew them from the Treasury before they were due. HAMILTON, the Secretary of the Treasury, made it all right when the fact was discovered, and the government lost nothing; but "Oh! what a row, what a rump is and a rioting" there would be if such a fact were discovered on GRANT! It was all right in WASHINGTON, you know, because no one now suspected that WASHINGTON had the least motive in so doing; but if such a thing should occur, now, it would be a sure indication that corruption was sapping the very foundations of government.

THE *World* says that since the Republicans came into power, in 1859, special legislation has very much increased. So has population increased very much, and business, and wealth, and capital; and the increase in the one case has kept pace with that of the other cases. Special legislation did not come in with the Republicans. It existed long before, and was always just as vigorous and flourishing under Democratic rule as under Republican. It is not and never was the peculiarity of either party, and does not owe its existence or growth to the predominance of either. There has been just as much special legislation in New York when the Legislature was Democratic as when it was Republican, and the ame is true in Pennsylvania. It is an organic, not a political disease; and the attempt to blame it on the Republican party is as illogical as it would be to hold it responsible for the Epizootic.

IT IS strange how time mellorates the views of men about men. Forty years ago, when the Anti-Slavery agitation began, not a paper in the United States dared say a kind thing of LEWIS TAPPAN. He was, on the contrary, denounced vilely and persecuted bitterly by nearly all classes and conditions of men. He, however, kept on the even tenor of his way; and now, when he has dropped into the grave at the ripe old age of eighty-five, with all the work grandly done, the beginning of which made him so odious in 1832 and for years after, all the papers in the Union speak well of him, praise him for his nobleness of heart and grandness of purpose, and speak of his philanthropy as the distinguishing mark of his career. There is nothing succeeds like success. The LEWIS TAPPAN of 1873 was the LEWIS TAPPAN of 1832, unchanged in all except age. But he had succeeded then, and he *has*, now. Besides, the world *does* move, and the progress made in those 40 years has aided greatly in dispelling the harsh judgment which greeted this good man when he helped to begin the greatest of all the good works of the nineteenth century.

THE Democratic papers of the South are determined that there shall be no such thing as political equality in Louisiana, if they can help it. The Mobile *Register*, for instance, says:

"After what has come to pass in New Orleans, who shall say that the 'white man's flag' needs not unfolding and being given once more to the breeze? Are the kings of the forest to abdicate and give way to the jackalls and monkeys? Will white men in America lay down their proud distinction of the master race of mankind, and submit to be smirched and degraded and tainted in the puddle of mongrelism, without a blow to preserve its dominance and its purity?

"Better the cord, the rack, the bowl,
Than the crucifixion of the soul."

There is nothing left of Democracy, North or South, but hatred to the negro. That is its one bond of cohesion. The Richmond *Whig* is carrying on the fight in Virginia solely on that issue; and the leaders think the Democrats of Louisiana are bold enough, or honest enough, or strong enough to break away from the sway of this party instinct, or capable of treating the negroes fairly, is in itself preposterous. There is a great deal of human nature in man; and the Democratic nature in Louisiana is the same as in Alabama or Virginia.

THE Chicago *Times* compares the New York *World*, in its efforts to bolster up and continue the Democratic organization, to "the poetical blatherskite, VICTOR HUGO," who, after the battle of Sedan, when the French armies had been broken all to pieces; when Paris stood utterly defenceless, and German armies, flushed by an uninterrupted career of triumph, were advancing upon the fatal capital, sounded his "barbaric yawp," somewhat as follows:

"Paris will avenge France!
"The glory of the world bids defiance to the invaders!
"Germany, beware!
"Paris will arise in her might.
"She will hurl the invader from her gates!
"Paris is invincible!
"Look out!"

Just so, the *Times* says, after the Democratic party has been hopelessly defeated and broken up by the Republicans, the *World* sounds out its rallying strains in this peculiar Parisian mode:

"The Democratic party is an existing fact.
"It will continue to exist.
"It will not vanish.
"It bears an indissoluble life.
"It is invincible."

And there is just about as much chance for the Democracy, under the lead of the *World*, to defeat the Republicans, as there was for Paris against the Germans, under the lead of VICTOR HUGO.

THE SHAH IN EUROPE.

The English government is evidently doing its best to make His Persian Majesty comprehend in what profound respect he is held by the English people. In the first place, the Queen, with a reluctance which may safely be taken for granted, made the long journey from Scotland merely to give him a formal reception; then came a military review of the most imposing style rendered possible by limited British resources, and this was succeeded by the really magnificent naval display at Plymouth. In the performance of these hospitable duties, our English friends were placed at a great disadvantage by the route of the Shah's progress westward, as a man gifted with an appreciative eye for fine martial spectacles, must have been difficult to please after witnessing the reviews at St. Petersburg and Berlin. As the Shah is necessarily rather ignorant of the sea and of the instruments by which Britain is said to rule it, one cannot but suspect that the naval spectacle was pretty much thrown away upon him. The French are famous for their military displays; they also have Paris, and may therefore be expected to give His Majesty a favorable impression of their power, in despite of his memories of the Russian, German and English capitals.

Some of the newspapers refer to the Shah's European tour and to the manifest rivalry of his royal hosts in their efforts to please him as if the connection of Persia with European politics were a fresh element of interest in contemporary history. But this is true only in so far as the Eastern question has assumed new phases in consequence of the ascendancy of Germany, the reverses of France and the recent advances of Russia in Central Asia. Then the Shah's visit may imply not only a desire to introduce reforms, at least changes among his subjects, but also a purpose to adopt a new foreign policy. In view of such probabilities and of the recent shifting of position and influence among the great powers the royal tour evidently owes its importance to European politicians. But the rivalry of Russia, England and France in the hospitalities of their welcome is merely the prolongation of a game which they have been playing for nearly a century. Thus FATH-ALI, who became Shah in 1797, and was rapidly organizing his dominions, distracted by internal convulsions, was, through the rivalries of England, France and Russia, involved in war with the last of these powers. The result of this conflict was the acquisition of Derbend and other valuable Persian territory by Russia. A few years later, at the dictation of France, FATH-ALI declared war against Russia, with the results of losing all his remaining possessions in the Caucasus, and of being compelled to admit the Russian flag on the Caspian sea. Again in 1826, instigated by French intrigues, the Shah without previous declaration invaded Russian territory and called on the Mohammedan inhabitants to revolt. But in a succession of battles the Persians were crushingly defeated, and by the treaty of peace which followed, they surrendered all that remained to them of Armenia, with Erivan and Backmadeh, besides paying eighty millions of rubels and the cost of the war.

On the death of Shah FATH-ALI, England and Russia agreed upon his successor, MIRZA MOHAMMED, but then by their constant rivalry each for superiority over the other in the control of the King, they utterly demoralized the government. In this diplomatic contest Russia at last came off victor, and at length prevailed on the Shah to undertake an expedition against Herat, to advance Russian and counteract English influence in that important station on the way to India. By their victories in Afghanistan and by conquering the Persian port of Bushire in the Persian gulf, the English thwarted this move and again got the upperhand of the Russians. But the Russians had the advantage of near neighborhood, and they had also succeeded in getting complete control over the Persian *Vizier Asem*, or Grand Vizier, who did with the sickly Shah what he pleased. The consequence was that Russian influence was soon so completely in the ascendant that Prince WORONZOW was able to negotiate a treaty which secured for the Czar the harbors of Astrabad and Asherabad as gifts for his ships in the Caspian. This was only one of many advantages gained by the treaty, as the Russians were allowed to open coal mines in Persian territory with fortified roads to connect them with the conceded ports.

Ever since Russian influence may be said to be in the ascendant at the Persian court, and though other motives were not absent, it was Russian influence mainly which led the Shah in 1852 to capture Herat and incorporate it with his dominions. Compared to the surrender of that place, England presently sent a fleet into the Persian gulf which landed nine thousand men at Bushire. But in 1855 the Persians again took possession of Herat, and again in the next year the English seized Bushire, and defeated a force sent for its deliverance. Then French diplomacy intervened, and through its influence the Shah and the British made peace.

The foregoing statement, of small interest in itself, may have some interest just now as illustrating the relations of Russia, England and France to the royal personage whom they have lately entertained so sumptuously. The sovereign of Persia being an absolute and uncontrolled despot, the value of his good will is easily appreciated. And yet even the Shah cannot always do as he pleases. Thus at the outbreak of the Crimean war he wished with all his heart to take the Russian side and aid it with a small military force; but his subjects, who hate the Russians, threatened rebellion so fiercely that the Shah gave way. In fact, his monarchy is limited by the right of revolt, a right frequently exercised, as Persian history shows. We need hardly say that in Central Asia, in all the countries from Siberia to the Indian ocean, Persia exerts a much greater influence than either the extent of the country or the intelligence and virtue of the people justify. The ancient name carries prestige, and then over much of the territory mentioned Persians, good looking, able, plausible, eloquent, are more or less busy. In India, grave and bigoted Sunnite or orthodox Musuimans, who abhor the Persians as heretical Shiites, study their language and hand their literature. Hence the attentions and hospitalities showered upon the Shah and his suite by nations having interests in the East are judiciously directed civilities probably destined to be repaid in one way or another.

THE COLLEGES AND POLITICS.

College Commencements are just now the order of the day, and as a matter of course they will be followed up in due time by the press with the usual annual quantum of criticism on the American collegiate system. Indeed, some of the newspapers perhaps at a loss for themes whereon to discourse, a week or two ago, in anticipation of the ceremonies, began to improve the occasion. The right of criticism, in the sense of fault finding, is as venerable and sacred a privilege of American citizenship as the right of rebellion and to question or cavil at it would be very foolish as well as utterly useless. Even to require or expect the fault-finder to possess anything like a fair knowledge of the subject criticized would be manifestly unjust, as the effect of such restriction would often plainly be to confine the exercise of his faculties within limits so narrow as practically to amount to entire prohibition, an intolerable grievance on one side and outrageous tyranny on the other, as every one at once perceives. We Americans live too near the sun either to suffer one with patience, or to inflict the other without remorse.

President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, once referred to a certain class of critics of the colleges as "envious illiterates." As newspaper men, having so much to do with "letters," are peculiarly literary, in fact are "nothing unless" literary, and therefore literate, the President could not have intended a fling at the newspapers; he must have meant a different set of college maligners altogether. So we need not feel ruffled. The truth is that the ablest journalists in the country, many of them graduates of colleges, are at present the decided friends of college education. That class so numerous a few years ago, who used to proclaim Latin useless, Greek a nuisance, and mathematics of dubious utility, and who thought no university equal to a printing office for the education of practical statesmen, have either been happily gathered to their fathers, or, in despair of converting the world to their views, they have suspended forever their missionary labors. It is only here and there, at wide intervals, a smart paragraphist or a slashing editorial writer informs his readers at less or greater length, that this is a progressive age, which needs men whose eyes were not only open at birth, but have not been dimmed in youth by the midnight lamp, and whose minds, unshackled by the scholastic of the effete past, are free to expand and achieve wonders in the glorious light of the nineteenth century. This is the idea; we can do no sort of justice to the choice and brilliant phraseology in which it is generally expressed.

These, however, are exceptional beings, richly endowed spirits, who in the consciousness of their own extraordinary intellectual gifts and graces, rashly conclude that mere ordinary mortals are equally independent of prolonged and careful training. As already remarked, most of the editorial fraternity, whenever they mention the subject, now show themselves the advocates of thorough and systematic education, and therefore support the colleges in so far as the colleges seem to them adapted in their organization and methods to effect their object. The only controversy among them relates to the comparative advantages or disadvantages of different systems or courses of study, of the "old education" and "the new."

The charge sometimes urged with some indignation by prominent college men is that, the newspapers taking part in the educational controversy of the time, in irrepresent the colleges by alleging and denouncing faults and shortcomings which are either quite insignificant or wholly non-existent, seems likely enough well founded. Thus, it is a common newspaper doctrine that one effect of the old fashioned course of college studies, including Latin and Greek, has been to alienate the student from the spirit of our republican institutions, and to make him avoid the duties of political life. That college education does not destroy or undermine attachment to the American form of government was made sufficiently manifest during the late war, when the colleges were almost emptied to fill the armies of the republic and when graduates everywhere took the part which became them. That students are apt to imbibe strong prejudices against American politics and politicians may be true, but if their prejudices become so strong as to keep them after leaving college from all participation in politics, even in the political contests of their localities, the fact simply proves the defects of their education and casts no reproach upon the course of study. The secret of their retirement must be sought for in some other cause than in their mastery of the studies by which for centuries statesmen and politicians have been trained for the government of the greatest nations in history. In so far as such fastidiousness is or may have been common, it proceeds from false notions of manly refinement and moral delicacy; notions which are not confined to college graduates, but are met with in Americans of the slightest culture, who seem to fancy that they consult their own dignity and manifest their superiority by shirking their duties as citizens. Gentlemen young or old who find their supreme intellectual gratification in a novel, may be excusable if they indulge the delusion, but a college graduate who yields to it thereby proves beyond cavil either that his physical constitution is broken down or that he has failed to imbibe even a tincture of their true discipline and spirit from the se masculine studies to which his effeminacy is unjustly ascribed. Politics, in a country blessed with popular institutions, necessarily impose some rough work and rude associations upon those who take part in them, but the work must be done and the brunt must be borne by somebody, and finical people who refuse to participate lore thereby their right to complain of degradation and abuses which their influence might have prevented.

In response to the newspaper charge it may also be said that a large proportion of those graduates who avoid politics, leave the government of the country to others that they may themselves make money by means of their profession, whether law or medicine. Their colleges studies are not to blame for the neglect; but the extraordinary opportunities of growing rich presented in the material conditions by which they are surrounded. Hence, "the new education" proves quite as ineffective as the old in inspiring a degree of public spirit sufficient to induce the graduate to forego his own advantage for the sake of the public good or the national renown. In fact, it is found that, as a general rule, the graduates of the great scientific schools in Cambridge and New Haven are less predisposed to political interest than almost any other class in the country. Few of them even devote themselves to purely scientific pursuits, but as soon as possible engage in some business by which money is to be made.

BACK PAY.

We have read all that Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, has to say in behalf of the back pay and increased pay, to Congressmen, and are not convinced, either by his logic or by his facts, that either was right. There is a kind of logic that will pull the nose off a man's face, and in this kind of logic the Senator from Wisconsin is an adept; but it is not logic of the genuine kind, and it convinces no one. The substance of Mr. CARPENTER'S screed, reduced to a small compass, may be given thus:

I. Congress is constitutionally clothed with the power to fix its own pay, and may fix it at any sum it chooses. And,

II. The sum of $5,000 a year is not enough for a Congressman; therefore the last Congress illegal in not merely raising it to $7,500 for the future, but in dating it back to the commencement of that Congress.

Now, first: No one disputes the *power* of Congress in the premises; but the possession of a power does not always justify the use of it. Might does not make right. The rightful exercise of a power is to be judged, not by the possession of the power, but by the circumstances of the case in which it is exercised. If the pay of a Congressman was but $500 a year, it would be right and justifiable to increase it to a reasonable sum—to $3,000 or even $5,000 a year; but even then it would be wrong with all his power to distend facts and distort logic, will not pretend to say that it would be either right or justifiable to increase it, under present circumstances, to $100,000 a year. Yet Congress has just the same Constitutional power to increase it from $500 to $100,000 or $1,000,000 as it has to increase it from $5,000 to $7,500. The mere possession of the unlimited power, which is conceded, does not, therefore, justify the unlimited exercise of it.

And second: The allegation that a Congressman is not well paid at $5,000 a year, is the very point in dispute. It is denied, and it is the fact, the Senator is simply begging the question. The country at large denies and questions the assumption. Thousands of men, with families, too, live at Washington the whole year round, and live comfortably on half the sum; while the members of Congress spend only three-eighths of their time in that city, and have their own means, and their own professions to depend on for the remaining five-eighths of their time. They cannot, honorably and honestly, ask the nation to pay them for the time not spent in its service; and $10,000 for nine months service out of the twenty-four months for which a Congressman is elected is not only very good pay, in our judgment, but amply sufficient in every respect.

Mr. CARPENTER and his increased-pay coadjutors cannot afford to go to the country on such an issue as that. There are, say, 8,000,000 families in this broad land of ours; *and the average income of each of these eight millions of families is less than a thousand dollars a year.* It is to the heads of these families Mr. CARPENTER must go with his appeal from the condemnation that has been visited on the act of fixing $7,500 as the compensation for an average of four-and-a-half of the months' service; and he cannot, with all his eloquence and hair-splitting logic, convince the men who live on less than a thousand a year, that $7,500 is necessary, in Washington, for less than half a year.

This, it may be said, is taking a low view of the case; but we do not think so. Men must and will judge by the best light they possess; and although all of the men who must, eventually, pass judgment on this act, live on an average of less than a thousand a year, they are not so blind that they cannot see that a Congressman ought to be well paid for the labor he does and the sacrifices he makes. But these millions of men know as well as any one what it costs to live in Washington, and they know and feel that a man who cannot serve five months at Washington for $5,000 had better find some other employment and give way to some one else who can. Every thinking man's judgment is set at naught by the assumption that an increase of pay in this case was necessary; and if any Congressman chooses to try it, he can soon be convinced that the public mind has been made up to the conviction that there was no real necessity, whatever, for the increase.

As to the back-pay, that was a question of taste and discernment, not of power. No one disputes the power of Congressmen to vote it to themselves. But it has always, in this country, been deemed a mean and unmanly thing for men to vote money into their own pockets. That the members of a Legislature might, with great propriety, increase the pay of their successors, is admitted, always taking it for granted that there was a good reason for the increase; but that men who have agreed voluntarily to serve for $5,000 a year should increase their own pay to $7,500, simply because they *could*, is justly regarded not merely as a breach of compact, but as a meanness springing from the lowest selfishness—a greedy grab at a purse within easy reach. It is not at the amount of money taken, but at the spirit with which it was taken—*that* is what stirs up the indignation of the people; and above all this indignation rises a higher conviction that statesmen like Senator CARPENTER would better deserve that exalted name in rebuking, rather than in encouraging, the greedy spirit which prompted the voting of the back-pay.

THE Richmond *Whig* does not object to the carpet-baggers who go South, simply because *they are* such, but because they are not of the aristocratic kind. It says:

"These carpet-baggers are a novelty in the history of politics. There have been adventurers in all periods, but none like these carpet-baggers. England was subjugated by William of Normandy, and he parceled out the land to his noble followers. He ruled England, conferring offices and honors on men of birth and renown. The vermin that followed him had to live like vermin. The barons and valiant chiefs only were placed in power."

From which we are led to infer that if GRANT had left "barons and valiant chiefs" behind him, instead of mere plain Republicans, the aristocratic tuft-hunters and snobs of Virginia would not have objected. The noble Virginians, descended from convicts and jail-scourings, the carpet-baggers who originally settled Virginia, cannot mix on equal terms with the low-bred Yankees, who inherit some of the best blood of England. The Saxons, however, who bore the weight of the Norman invasion, did not relish the "barons and valiant chiefs" any more than the vermin, and the Richmond *Whig* would really have been as little pleased with one sort as another; but in its natural state of snobbishness, it imagines that it would have been more tolerable to be lorded over by real lords than by men who have no pedigree to parade.

THE LAKE TRADE.

The bitter and ruinous competition between the Lake Shore Railroad and the transportation interest on the lakes resulted, some time before the war of the Rebellion broke out, in driving commerce from the lakes nearly altogether, and our inland marine tonnage dwindled to a very small total. The decline in American tonnage on the high seas, which followed the breaking out of the war, when added to the decline in lake tonnage, gave to the tables of figures concerning our marine interest, compiled after the war was over, a very sickly and disheartening appearance. The Free Traders especially gloated over these figures as demonstrating the destructive effects of a high tariff, and ship builders were so far led away by the misrepresentations of the anti-tariff men that they refused to engage in the work of repairing the injury wrought to our commerce, unless Congress would allow all materials used in ship building to be imported for them duty free.

Some of the shipbuilders, however, have got over their hand-wringing despair, and American built ships begin, once more, to plow the seas. Gradually we shall resume our place among commercial nations, so far as that place is measured by the amount of our tonnage, and time is thus steadily proving that it was not the tariff, but the war, that broke our foreign carrying trade, and ruined the ship building which was in the ante-war period. In the meantime, the causes which destroyed our lake commerce being no longer in operation, and the railroads having found out that lake navigation does not compete with their carrying trade, but is, on the contrary, a fruitful feeder of it, our lake tonnage has immensely increased in a few years, and the totals now begin to look like those of the former time. The lake shipping in 1872 consisted of 143 steamers, 253 propellers, 74 barks, 85 brigs, 1,066 schooners, 16 sloops, 3 barges; total 1,640; tonnage, 412,127, and the figures are constantly growing larger. Of the 143 steamers given in the above list the Erie Road owns 30, the Pennsylvania Road and Western Transportation Co. 33, and the Atlantic and Pacific Lake Co. 8, these 71 steamers all engaged in bringing freight by lake to the railroads at Erie, Buffalo and Cleveland, aggregating one-eighth of the entire lake tonnage.

The free traders do not dwell upon these figures nor preach sermons from them. They furnish no texts for that distinctive interest; but they ought to gladden the hearts of all those who love to see their country prospering and prosperous.

WHAT AILS THE WEST?

The ceaseless urging of such papers as the New York *Tribune*, upon all unemployed men in the cities, to go West and engage in farming, combined with the natural tendency of agricultural immigrants from Europe to seek homes in the far West, have overstocked that region with farmers, and helped to produce a depression in the prices of agricultural products which has made farming unremunerative. There are more producers than consumers, and the only market for the surplus is thousands of miles away. To reach that market is neither impossible nor difficult; but it is costly: and the cost of transportation thither eats up the entire proceeds of the produce sent there. This is the present difficulty of the West.

One of the remedies for this difficulty is to cheapen transportation; another is, to repeal the tariff and this the Democrats say will not only cheapen manufactured products to the farmer, but will reduce the price of iron rails, and so enable the railroads to charge lower rates.

Let us suppose this last remedy applied; and what then? There are now engaged in manufactures in this country about two millions of men, and boys approaching the age of men. These two millions must work at something to earn a living, and if not engaged in manufactures, they must in many other kinds of employment have done before them, or West and engage in farming—become producers of breadstuffs instead of consumers of them. The repeal of the tariff would undoubtedly deprive at least half of them of employment, and force them to seek other modes of living. The West is the one place open for them. Thither they must all eventually find their way. The result would be, one million more farmers and, averaging their families at five, five millions less of those who do not produce what they consume. Would that be to profit by this change? The farmers might buy a few imported articles cheaper, although even that is questionable, but they would find the markets for their produce overstocked everywhere, and consequently lower prices for it. Which, then, would be wisest—break up their home markets, and increase the competition among themselves, or, by encouraging the growth of home markets, increase the home demand to the remunerative point?

HIRAM POWERS.

HIRAM POWERS, whose death took place at Florence, Italy, on last Friday morning, was the first American sculptor to attain real eminence in the art. His birth and early circumstances were such as almost to preclude possibility of the career by which he became distinguished. Born in a secluded New England village, which probably contained neither painting nor statue, and then forced through long years to gain a livelihood by employments unadapted to cultivate either taste or talent in the direction of his peculiar aptitudes, he yet succeeded in working his way to renown. When he had once learned from another the art of modeling in clay, his genius supplied all deficiencies so far as to enable him to procure for himself the opportunities of farther artistic culture. In Washington City, whither he went at length for subjects whereon to exercise his talents, he met with persons able to appreciate his work, and Mr. LONGWORTH, of Cincinnati, who heard his work commended, liberally offered to supply him with what additional funds he might need to spend some time in Italy. From that fortune was then made. In a single year after arriving in Florence he produced his statue of Eve, which was at once recognized by celebrated artists as a masterpiece; and only a year later he produced his model of the Greek Slave, which established his reputation as one of the great sculptors of the age. It is, indeed, the most popular and the best known of all his works, and has been executed in marble many times. One of these repetitions was once exhibited for several weeks in Pittsburgh, where of course it was thoroughly appreciated. Its admirers, however, would have been more numerous, if it had been becomingly clothed. POWERS's busts of distinguished men are very admirable productions, and will always contribute largely to his fame. He was an enthusiastic American, his long absence from his native land seeming to increase rather than lessen his love for it and its free institutions, and he always lived in hope of finally dying among his countrymen.

A Woman Marries a Woman.

An extraordinary lawsuit is now going on in Paris. Some years ago a woman made the acquaintance of a young girl who soon became a mother. "I cannot marry you," said the doctor (although he was not married); "but if you can find any one else to make you his wife, and adopt the child as his own, I will leave him all my fortune." The woman found one to found one to accept these conditions. However, among the girl's friends was a school companion of hers, whose brother has just died abroad, and she proposed to take her brother's name and marry him to her friend's lover as her own elopcar. This was done, and they duly married and lived before the world as husband and wife. The doctor died in course of time, and, according to his word, left his whole fortune to the child. The *soi-disant* husband also died, and the secret was discovered. Hearing this, the relatives of the doctor have brought an action against the child to recover the money. The money, they say, was left to the child of Mons. and Mme. A.; but as there was no Mons. A. there could be no Mme. A., ergo the child could not be theirs. The suit is still at this point, the plaintiff's case being alone heard as yet.

THE jury question is about to come to an issue in Germany. Bayard Taylor, in one of his letters, explains that there are two forms of the jury system in use, the Schoffengericht and Schwurgericht. The latter corresponds with our system, and the former is peculiar to Germany and German Switzerland. It reserves all questions, both of fact and law, to judges and jurors, who meet together and return a common verdict. The judges are generally three in number, and the jurors not more than six. In the draft for the criminal code, which has been submitted to the Imperial Parliament, the preference is given to the Schoffengericht. The people, as a whole, are opposed to the jury system altogether, upon the ground that it is a French importation. The advocates of the system have, therefore, very shrewdly sought to show that it was originally the creation of Fatherland, that it then traveled to England and France and afterward came back to Germany, where it was completely developed.

STATE NEWS.

The West Chester *Democrat*, of the 24th inst., says: Yesterday a scene took place in the yard back of this office which was as marvelous as it was interesting. One of our boys had occasion to climb a pear tree for the purpose of detaching a rope, and having gained about half his desired height he was attacked by two king birds, who had a nest of young in the higher branches of the tree. Their attacks were kept up alternately for a long while, striking the boy on his bare head with their beaks and wings, and finally became so demonstrative in their war of blows and cries that the object of their venom was forced, in fear of losing his eyes, to beat a retreat. During the melee a robin chanced to take a perch on one of the branches, but his stay was brief; the birds, or rather one of them, gave battle, and the robin, like our "imp," was unequal to the task and sought other and more congenial quarters. The interestedness exhibited by these birds for the safety of their young was without a parallel in our recollection, and while we have frequently witnessed them frightening hawks with like success, we had never supposed their belligerency was sufficiently great as to lead them to give battle to a human being. We take additional stock in king birds hereafter.

A reward of $3,000 has been offered for the arrest of Horton, the swindler, who so egregiously duped the bankers and people of Lancaster.

On Thursday last, Myers M. Barton, of Lancaster, had the four fingers of his left hand terribly lacerated while working with a circular saw.

In Carlisle, on Monday night, Robert Harlan, a young man, was shot and he almost killed by Charles S. Taylor. Harlan intended to shoot another person, Alexander Wolf, but made a mistake and let Taylor have the contents of his pistol.

On the farm of the Moselem church, near Kutztown, Berks county, is a large willow tree on the top of which a young wild cherry tree is growing.

An appeal has been entered by the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company from a settlement recently made by the Auditor General and State Treasurer for tax on gross receipts. It seems that this company, in addition to operating a railroad, does a large business in the mining and sale of coal. The point raised in the appeal is that the act of February 23, 1866, which imposed a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. on the gross receipts of railroad companies, did not impose a tax on the receipts of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company other than that derived exclusively from its business as a railroad company. The accounting officers of the Commonwealth claim that it imposed a tax upon the entire receipts of the company. The amount involved in this case is about $42,000.

The puddlers of Phœnixville held a meeting a few evenings since, and resolved not to go to work until a fair price was offered them. On the other hand, the Iron Masters' employers say they shall not work at any price unless they dissolve their union. And so matters stand.

The cats and dogs in Delaware are dying with a disease akin to the epizooty. Oh that a similar epidemic would visit this locality.

A young man named Adam Wolf, residing near Stoever's Mill, in Bethel township, Lebanon county, has suffered intensely with rheumatism while attending a wheelbarrow. The barrow ran against a stone, causing the handle to strike him in a vital part of the abdomen.

George Stevens, of Kane City, Venango county, was drowned in the Allegheny river at the mouth of Two mile run, on the 23d inst., while bathing.

Ada Graham, aged thirteen years, is in jail at Hookstown, having been arrested for setting fire to the house of Mr. Edward Lyndenmuth. She seems to have a mania for this sort of amusement, as there is strong evidence that she set fire to a store and a dwelling a few weeks ago.

The Oil City *Derrick* has been rigged out in a handsome new dress. Bishop always makes his paper fresh and spicy.

An oil vein has been struck at Union City, Erie county, at a depth of seventy feet, and the well produces about ten or twelve barrels per day.

In a fight near Rinovo, on the 24th inst., between a large party of Irish and Swedish railroad laborers, a free penny was used with such vigor that another party fatally wounded, and a half dozen others, including one woman, more or less severely hurt.

On Monday James Cavanaugh, aged six years, was drowned in the Conemaugh river, Cambria county while playing with a board in the water.

Washington Hess, of Latimore township, Adams county, jumped into the the water while overheated recently and was drowned. A wife and eight children survive him.

Eli Reifsnyder committed suicide near Douglassville, Berks county, on the 26th inst. Domestic infelicity was the cause.

Arrangements for immense camp meetings are being made in different parts of the State.

Burglars who went through a Reading establishment, the other night, propose to invest the proceeds of their venture in solitaire diamonds. They got eight cents altogether.

The Lancaster *Express* of the 27th inst. says: A sad and painful affair happened yesterday morning. In East Cocalico township, Lancaster county, where four young men were mowing grass for Mr. Michael Klapp. Samuel Klapp, a son of Michael, who is of unsound mind, or afflicted with partial insanity, was one of the hands employed. No one at present suspected, after the whole party had just sharpened their scythes, he turned around and ran his scythe through the body of John Myer, entering below the lower ribs on the right side, and coming out at the left shoulder. The physicians have no hopes of his recovery. The force was so great that the scythe was bent. He says that Myer appeared to him as some inanimate object.

Adjutant General Latta has ordered the firing of a national salute from Capitol Hill, Harrisburg, early in the morning on the Fourth of July.

A Lancaster minister mildly rebukes young men and maidens who indulge in osculatory salutes while the train is in motion.

Mrs. Mary Loudin, of Glenn Rock, York county, committed suicide on Friday, by precipitating herself on the track in front of an approaching railway train. Mr. Mrs. Loudin's age was the cause.

The Altoona *Tribune* of the 28th says: We were yesterday shown some specimens of rich lead ore by Mr. Broombaugh, of the firm of Broombaugh & Tierney, who procured them from an excavation on the farm of Mr. Samuel Snyder, near Bakersville, in Bedford county. The ore is found near the surface in considerable abundance. There was also found, in the same locality, a large deposit of hematite iron ore, of excellent quality. The property of Mr. Snyder has been leased by W. P. Shell, Esq., of Bedford, for a term of years, and from the rich discoveries have been made an effort has been put forth to extend the Bloomfield Branch Railroad to Baker's Station.

Casper Kolley, a railroad employee, was killed by being run over by a train in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard at Altoona on Friday.

Meadville rejoiced in from five to ten weddings per day last week.

Henry L. Orth has been appointed Pension Surgeon at Harrisburg.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: S. E. Prather, in digging a well in Smithfield, George township, Fayette county, struck a vein of coal, twelve feet in thickness, which, upon examination, was found to contain both lead and silver, apparently in the proportion of six of lead to one of silver. A test has been made by smelting this mineral rock, and the result is a fine quality of silver, in quantities that will pay for the labor and expense. The lead alone would make this rock very valuable, and it is the intention of Mr. Prather to go on and develop this new source of wealth. The coal rock is situated about ten feet below the surface, and has a strong resemblance to the celebrated Colorado silver ore.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* states that there is no truth in the story put forth by the Lock Haven papers, that A. J. Young committed suicide because of irregularities in connection with the murder of a railroad contractor and a farmer from Westmoreland county. The contractor is now at work in Schuylkill county, and the farmer is alive and well. Mr. Young's mind was disordered at the time he took his life.

C. B. Brockway has left the editorial chair of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, having sold out to H. L. Bull, Jr., Dieffenbach.

John Haefner, aged sixteen, strained himself by jumping, one day last week, and died from its effects two days later.

A merchant in Franklin was cowhided, recently, by an irate husband to whose wife the dry goods man had sold some calico, but failed to give her the number of yards paid for.

Burglars up about Emporium displayed more daring than judgment when they broke into the office of the editor of the *Press*.

"No paper next week," is the leading article in all our country exchanges.

Thomas Simmons, an employee of the Pottstown Iron Company, cut seventy-three kegs of eight penny nails last week in fifty-five hours. Sixty kegs in that time is considered a good week's work. The friends of Simmons claim for him the title of champion nailfeeder.

Nathaniel Spangler, of Jackson township, York county, has the largest stalk of rye thus far reported —measuring nine feet two inches in height. All the eclipsed stalks are making wry faces at the champion.

Says the Sharpsville *Advertiser*: There is a small bed of soft hematite ore in Lawrence county, owned by a farmer whose acres surround it. This farmer has repaired an old distillery, put in new machinery and makes excellent iron on the spot, at a cost of from $9 to $10 per ton, and from three to six tons per day. His boys make the coal and dig the ore and limestone, and his oxen deliver the stock at the furnace, and the farmer runs over and delivers the iron over his shoulder. The physicians have no hopes of his recovery. The force was so great that the scythe was bent. He says that Myer appeared to him as some inanimate object.

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The Minersville *Republican* thus gossips: "The Republicans of Schuylkill county feel that they are no longer in a hopeless minority, consequently they are not so slow in talking over candidates as of yore—delegate conventions are not composed of pledging for candidates to fill up the ticket. For the head of our ticket—State Senator—this fall, Hon. Thomas Bickert, of Pottsville, a veteran of the war; Con. F. Shindle, Esq., of Tamaqua, a rising young lawyer; Col. Addity, and Dr. Seth W. Yocum, of Ashland, one of the defeated candidates for Constitutional Delegate, and a very worthy gentleman, have been mentioned by their friends as candidates. Either of them would do honor to the position. Bickert is considered the soonest, our good natured friend Sol. Hoover, Esq., Pottsville, is said to be a candidate. If this be true, he will be our next nominee for Congress, no doubt. For the other places on the ticket we have no names mentioned in a way to justify repeating in print.

The Harrisburg *State Journal